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NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME  
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1958

# STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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*Medical Officer of Health :*

J. TOLLAND, L.R.C.P.Ed., L.R.C.S. Ed., L.R.F.P.S.Glas., D.P.H.

*Chief Public Health Inspector and Surveyor :*

G. K. THORLEY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Cert. Meat Inspector.

*Additional Public Health Inspector :*

B. LIGHTFOOT, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Cert. Meat Inspector.

*Clerk :*

E. WILDON

*Typist :*

Miss J. BURGESS

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL  
ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1958.

*The Chairman and Members of the  
Newcastle-under-Lyme Rural District Council.*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report for 1958 on similar lines to my previous Reports.

There was a decrease of 19 in the number of births compared with 1957 (237 compared with 256), and an increase of 8 in the number of deaths (189 compared with 181). Diseases of the heart and blood vessels, including vascular lesions of the nervous system, were responsible for 54.4% of the deaths (103 out of the total of 189) with cancer causing 15.3% (29 cases).

The number of deaths from cancer decreased slightly compared with 1957, when there were 31 cases. One death occurred from this disease under the age of 40 years and there were 8 cases between the ages of 41 years to 60 years, with 20 cases of 61 years and over. Out of the total of 29 cancer deaths, eight were from cancer of the lung and bronchus.

The infantile mortality rate (33.75) increased compared with the previous year (11.72) and is above the average for England and Wales (22.5). The latter figure is the lowest ever recorded in this country. Of the eight infantile deaths, one only could be regarded as amenable to modern preventive measures. There was no maternal death.

There was a decrease in the number of cases of Measles notified, 23 compared with 161 in 1957. The number of cases of Whooping Cough decreased from 21 in 1957 to 7 in 1958.

There was no death from Tuberculosis during the year.

Work was commenced on the scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal at Loggerheads in September.

Progress continued to be made in connection with post-war housing. This subject is referred to later in the Report, where it may be seen that 44 Council Houses were erected during the year and a total of 646 completed since the end of the war.

I would like to express my appreciation of the assistance given to me by Mr. G. K. Thorley, Chief Public Health Inspector and the staff of the department : and Mr. F. W. Ramm, Clerk of the Council in the preparation of this report.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. TOLLAND,  
Medical Officer of Health  
1st October, 1959.

*Council Offices, Sidmouth Avenue,  
The Brampton, Newcastle, Staffs.*

## Section A

### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area : 40,121 acres.

Rateable Value (1/4/59) : £151,701.

Sum represented by the penny rate : (estimated for year 1959/60) :  
£588.

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population as at June 30th,  
1958 : 17,640.

Number of inhabited houses in the area as at 31st December, 1958 :  
5,705.

Table 1 shows the distribution of these houses by parishes :—

TABLE 1.

<i>Parish</i>			<i>Parish</i>		
Ashley	..	412	Madeley	.. ..	1,088
Audley	..	2,771	Maer	.. ..	188
Balterley	..	71	Mucklestone	..	139
Betley	..	221	Tyrley	.. ..	248
Chorlton	..	131	Whitmore	.. ..	201
Keele ..	..	235			

Of the total of 5,705 houses, 862 (15.1%) are Council Houses.

In addition, there were a number of occupied caravans and other forms of dwelling as follows :—

TABLE 2.

<i>Parish</i>			<i>Parish</i>		
Ashley	..	5	Madeley	.. ..	6
Audley	..	16	Maer ..	.. ..	3
Balterley	..	3	Mucklestone	.. ..	1
Betley	..	4			
Chorlton	..	51			

Thirty-five were occupied as permanent dwellings.

TABLE 3.

#### Vital Statistics.

					<i>Newcastle-u-Lyme</i>	<i>England and</i>
					<i>R.D.</i>	<i>Wales</i>
					<i>Rates per 1,000 estimated</i>	
					<i>Population</i>	
<i>Live Births :</i>						
Total ..	..	237	M. 128	F. 109	13.43	16.4
Legitimate	..	228	122	106	12.92	—*
Illegitimate	..	9	6	3	0.51	—*



*Rates per 1,000 Total Live  
and Stillbirths*

<i>Stillbirths :</i>			M.	F.		
Total	..	8	4	4	32.65	21.6
Legitimate	..	7	4	3	28.57	—*
Illegitimate	..	1	—	1	4.08	—*

The birth rate crude and corrected is similar, namely 13.43.

*Rates per 1,000 estimated  
Population*

<i>Deaths :</i>			M.	F.		
Total	..	189	99	90	10.71 (Crude)	11.7
					11.14 (Corrected)	

*Rates per 1,000 related  
Live Births*

<i>Deaths under One Year of Age :</i>			M.	F.		
Total	..	8	2	6	33.75	22.5
Legitimate	..	7	2	5	29.53	—*
Illegitimate	..	1	—	1	4.12	—*

*Rates per 1,000 related  
Live Births*

<i>Deaths under Four Weeks of Age :</i>			M.	F.		
Total	..	6	2	4	25.31	16.2
Legitimate	..	6	2	4	25.31	—*
Illegitimate	..	—	—	—	—	—*

\* Rates not available.

*Summary of Deaths of Children under One Year of Age.*

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Cause of Death</i>
F.	4 months	Capillary Bronchitis.
F.	1 month	Convulsions ; Meningitis ; Spina-Bifida and Meningomyclocle.
F.	9 hours	Intraventricular Haemorrhage ; Immaturity and Atelectasis.
M.	1 hour	Prematurity.
F.	12 hours	Erythoblastosis Foetalis ; Rhesus Incompatibility.
M.	5 days	Bronchopneumonia ; Sclerema.
F.	4 days	Congestive Cardiac Failure ; Oesophageo Tracheal Fistula ; Atelectasis ; Immaturity.
F.	1 day	Anencephalus.

Table 4 shows the Infantile Mortality Rate for the last eight years in Newcastle-under-Lyme Rural District and England and Wales, and the average rates during the period.

TABLE 4.

<i>Year</i>		<i>Newcastle-u-Lyme R.D.</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
1951	..	9	30
1952	..	32	27
1953	..	40	26
1954	..	36	25
1955	..	12	24
1956	..	13	23
1957	..	11	23
1958	..	33	22
		—	—
Averages	..	23	25
		—	—

### Employment Conditions.

The Manager of the Employment Exchange, Newcastle states :—

“ Employment during 1958, in the Newcastle area was at a slightly lower level than in 1957, the percentage of unemployed rising from 2.9% in March to 3.3% at the end of the year, compared with 1.9% Regional and 2.4% National.

During the year the larger local factories made little or no demands for labour, normal wastage being accepted without replacements, *i.e.* Wires and Cables, Electrical Engineering, Clothing, Cotton, Tiles and Foundries. In the last quarter of the year there was an improvement in the Electrical Engineering trade and Wires and Cables, with prospects of being even more busy in the early months of the New Year.

The number of persons wholly unemployed as distinct from those temporarily stopped was 877 in March, 713 in June, 802 in September and 873 in December. There still remains a hard core of unemployed men and women, disabled, less fit and older workers.”

## Section B

### GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

#### 1. Examination of Samples.

Examination of samples of water etc., is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service and the Public Analyst, Chemical Laboratory, Stafford.

## 2. Services provided by the Staffordshire County Council.

(a) The Ambulance Service, District Home Nursing and Midwifery Service, and Domestic Help Scheme are operated by the Staffordshire County Council.

The Ambulance Depot for the Area is situated at Newcastle Road, Knutton, Newcastle, Staffs., and the telephone number is Newcastle 69201.

Details of District Nurses etc., are as follows :—

<i>Name and Address</i>	<i>Appointment</i>	<i>Area Covered</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
Nurse M. Holleran, 8, Bevan Place, Madeley.	District Nurse/ Midwife	Balterley, Betley, Keele, Madeley	Madeley 279
Nurse S. Jones, Furnace Lane, Madeley.	Ditto	Ditto	Madeley 217
Nurse J. I. Dobson, 8, Sandy Lane, Red Bull.	District Nurse, Health Visitor, School Nurse, Midwife.	Ashley (part), Mucklestone, Tyrley.	Hales 214
Nurse L. Braddick, Blackbrook.	Ditto	Ashley (part), Chapel and Hill Chorlton, Maer.	Whitmore 214
Nurse M. Davies, Brookside, Whitmore.	Ditto	Whitmore (also part of Stone R.D.)	Whitmore 266
Nurse M. E. Graham, The Studio, Audley.	District Nurse	Whole Audley Parish.	Audley 287
Nurse Adderley, 21, Vernon Ave., Audley.	Midwife	Ditto	Audley 597
Miss P. Owen, The Moss, Madeley.	Health Visitor, School Nurse	Balterley, Betley, Keele, Madeley, Alsagers Bank, Halmerend, Scot Hay	
Miss F. A. Bedson, "Lindi," Hall Street, Audley.	Ditto	Audley, Bignall End, Miles Green, Wood Lane, Apedale	

(b) In addition, the County Council operates the under-mentioned Infant Welfare Centres :—

<i>Centres</i>	<i>Sessions</i>	<i>Doctor in Attendance</i>
Central Methodist School, Halmerend	Fortnightly Wednesdays 2-5 p.m.	Doctor J. Cash
Council Offices, Audley	Tuesdays 2-5 p.m.	Doctor J. Cash
Village Hall, Madeley	Thursdays 2-5 p.m.	Dr. E. M. Prendiville

(c) The scheme for vaccination and immunisation of children against Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria and Whooping Cough is carried out by the County Council.

The following details give the number of children immunised during 1958 :—

*Diphtheria.*

Under 1 year	..	..	..	28
1— 4 years	..	..	..	228
5— 9 years	..	..	..	35
10—14 years	..	..	..	10

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301

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*Booster Doses*

5— 9 years	..	..	..	81
10—14 years	..	..	..	12

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93

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*Whooping Cough*

Up to 4 years	..	..	..	141
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*Poliomyelitis.*

No details are available for the Newcastle-under-Lyme Rural District alone, but 14,248 persons were immunised in the area covered by the Area Health Office, Wolstanton, *i.e.* Newcastle R.D. Newcastle M.B. and Kidsgrove U.D.

### 3. Hospitals.

There is one hospital in the District, for treatment of Tuberculosis, at Loggerheads.

The District is also served by hospitals in Newcastle and Stoke-on-Trent, administered by the Stoke-on-Trent Hospital Management Committee.



## Section C

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

#### Water.

The greater part of the District is supplied by the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board and a considerable area is supplied by the Mid and South-East Cheshire Water Board from the pumping station at Bearstone. In addition, there are three other supplies, viz : estate mains supply at Whitmore, a supply to Hales, and the supply from the Market Drayton Water Company in Tyrley Parish. Since September, 1957, the Council has been responsible for the supply in the Hales area and negotiations were proceeding with the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board to extend their mains to serve the area.

TABLE 5.

#### Summary of Results of Analyses of Water Samples taken in the Area in 1958.

				<i>Bacteriological</i>		<i>Chemical</i>	
				<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>	<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>
1.	Staffordshire Potteries Water Board .. .. .			4	—	4	—
2.	<i>Other Public Mains :</i>						
(a)	Madeley Parish .. .. .			—	2	2	—
(b)	Tyrley Parish .. .. .			—	3	3	—
(c)	Whitmore Parish .. .. .			3	3	6	—
				3	8	11	—
3.	<i>Other Public Supplies :</i>						
	Tyrley Parish .. .. .			—	1	1	—
4.	<i>Private Supplies :</i>						
(a)	Keele Parish .. .. .			—	1	1	—
(b)	Madeley Parish .. .. .			—	3	2	1
(c)	Tyrley Parish .. .. .			2	—	2	—
(d)	Whitmore Parish .. .. .			—	3	3	—
				2	7	8	1
<i>Total Number of Analyses :</i>							
	Staffordshire Potteries Water Board .. .. .			4	—	4	—
	Other Public Mains .. .. .			3	8	11	—
	Other Public Supplies .. .. .			—	1	1	—
	Private Supplies .. .. .			2	7	8	1
				9	16	24	1

The unsatisfactory samples at Section 2 (*a*) were taken from an estate main and after the owner had been informed, arrangements were made for a new chlorinating plant to be installed. Those at 2 (*b*) were from the Hales supply where a larger capacity plant was installed, and in the case of 2(*c*) the estate owner had installed a new length of main from a new source ; after the samples had been taken the owner was informed and he engaged a firm of water engineers to construct a new borehole with a new chlorinating plant.

The sample referred to at Section 3 was taken from a standpipe and letters sent to the tenants advising them of the precautions to be taken.

In the case of Section 4 (*a*) the owner had obtained site approval under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947 and the sample was taken from the supply before any decision under the Building Byelaws was made. He was informed that no Byelaw approval could be granted until a sufficient and wholesome supply of water had been made available.

The samples at Section 4 (*b*) were from three premises, one of which was later connected to Staffordshire Potteries Water Board mains in June, 1958. One was taken from a well at the request of the owner who, after being notified of the result, improved his supply. The other was taken from a well which had been disused for some years and was required for workmen ; after being informed of the result the owner obtained an alternative supply.

The owners of the supplies at Section 4 (*d*) requested the samples to be taken and were advised as to the precautions to be taken.

The Engineer and Manager of the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board has supplied the following information with regard to water supplies from the Board :—

“The water is derived from deep wells and boreholes sunk in the New Red Sandstone rock.

During 1958 bacteriological examinations made numbered 93, of which 48 were untreated, and 45 of chlorinated water.

None of these samples showed Faecal Coli reactions, or Clostridium Welchii reactions. All were certified as conforming to the highest standards of bacterial purity, indicating a water pure and wholesome and suitable for purposes of public and domestic supply.

Ten samples were chemically analysed and from a chemical aspect these, too, were certified pure and wholesome. The water is of a moderate hardness ; the saline and mineral constituents in solution are moderate ; it is of neutral reaction and free from metals. The water is not plumbosolvent, and the organic quality is of the highest standard.

Softening of the water is not undertaken.

The consumption of water for domestic purposes, unmetered trade and waste in the whole of the Board's area of supply for the year 1958, averaged 30.11 gallons per head per day."

The percentage of the number of houses in the District supplied from piped mains in 1958 is estimated to be about 98.

The number of houses supplied from stand-pipes is as follows :—

<i>Parish</i>				
Ashley	..	..	..	4
Audley	..	..	..	1
Tyrley	..	..	..	8
				<hr/> 13 <hr/>

With regard to the Ministry of Health's requirements that the number of dwelling-houses and population supplied from public mains (a) direct to houses, and (b) by means of stand-pipes, should be given, it may be seen from the above that the proportion supplied from stand-pipes is negligible.

### **Drainage, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.**

Work was commenced on the scheme of sewerage and sewage disposal at Loggerheads in September, 1958.

There was no further progress with the schemes in other parishes.

### **Nightsoil Disposal.**

This service continued quite satisfactorily throughout the year and apart from the scarcity of suitable disposal sites, no serious difficulties were encountered. The service carried out by direct labour was extended to the parishes of Ashley and Balterley, which had previously received no service.

The cleansing of septic tanks on the Council's smaller housing estates was also undertaken.

### **Refuse Disposal.**

The Council's scheme for scavenging in every Parish continued to work satisfactorily.

### **Rodent Control.**

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, under which responsibility was placed on Local Authorities, came into operation in April, 1950.

Details of the work carried out are given on the following page.



TABLE 6.

	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	(3) All Other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	(5) Agricultural
I. Number of <i>properties inspected</i> as a result of :					
(a) Notification	—	3	6	9	—
(b) Survey under the Act	17	—	—	17	65
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	—	—	—	—
II. Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections	180	8	10	198	69
III. Number of <i>properties inspected</i> (in Sect. II) which were found to be <i>infested by</i> :					
(a) Rats                      { Major	—	—	—	—	1
{ Minor	17	3	1	21	12
(b) Mice                      { Major	—	—	—	—	—
{ Minor	—	—	5	5	—
IV. Number of <i>infested properties</i> (in Sect. IV) treated by the L.A.	17	3	6	26	1
V. Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments	180	8	10	198	1
VI. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act :					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e., Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
VII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Legal Proceedings (see overleaf)	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Number of “Block” control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	—



This information is for the year ending 31st March, 1959, which is the period covered by the annual return to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Disinfestation throughout the year by the Council's rodent operative at tip-sites, schools, canteens and other premises continued to show highly satisfactory results.

In the case of private properties and schools, the cost of the work was reclaimed from the owners.

**Section D**

**TABLE 7.**

**HOUSING ACT, 1957 AND PREVIOUS ACTS.  
HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT  
HOUSES ELSEWHERE**

<b>A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED</b>	<i>Houses Displaced during Year</i>		
	<i>Demolished</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Families</i>
In Clearance Areas			
1. Houses unfit for human habitation . . . . .	—	11	4
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc. . . . .	—	—	—
3. Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957 . . . . .	—	—	—
Not in Clearance Areas			
4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957 . . . . .	8	19	6
5. Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health . . . . .	—	39	12
6. Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts . . . . .	—	—	—
7. Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders . . . . .	—	—	—
<b>B. Unfit Houses Closed</b>	<i>Number</i>		
8. Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957 . . . . .	—	—	—
9. Under Sections 17 (3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957 . . . . .	—	—	—
10. Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957 . . . . .	—	—	—

**C. Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied.**

	<i>By Owner</i>	<i>By Local Authority</i>
11. After informal action by local authority .. .. .	98	—
12. After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts ..	—	—
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957 .. .. .	—	—
13. Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 .. .. .	—	—

**D. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957)**

	<i>Number of houses (1)</i>	<i>Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1) (2)</i>
14. Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) under Section 48 ..	—	—
(b) under Section 17 (2) ..	—	—
(c) under Section 48 ..	—	—
15. Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	—	—

**E. Purchase of Houses by Agreement**

	<i>Number of houses (1)</i>	<i>Number of occupants of houses in column (1) (2)</i>
16. Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the quarter ..	—	—

RENT ACT, 1957.  
FIRST SCHEDULE.  
CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR.

TABLE 8.

**Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair.**

1.	No. of applications for certificates .. .. .	11
2.	No. of decisions not to issue certificates .. .. .	2
3.	No. of decisions to issue certificates	
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects .. .. .	4
	(b) in respect of all defects .. .. .	5
4.	No. of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule .. .. .	9
5.	No. of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule .. .. .	—
6.	No. of Certificates issued .. .. .	2

**Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates.**

7.	Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates .. .. .	1
8.	Objections by tenants to cancellation to certificates ..	—
9.	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections .. .. .	—
10.	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority .. .. .	—

**OVERCROWDING.**

The number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year by rehousing in Council Houses was 7.

**Note—**

Accurate figures of statutory or “near-statutory” cases of overcrowding are not available, and, since changes do not always come to notice, no reliable assessment can be made. The figure of seven cases given above as abated is likely to be an underestimate.

**HOUSING SURVEY.**

The total number of houses inspected during the year was 196 Table 7 gives details of the numbers inspected under the categories suggested in the Third Report of the Sub-Committee of the Central Housing Advisory Committee published in May, 1944.

TABLE 9.

1.	Satisfactory in all respects .. .. .	78
2.	Minor Defects .. .. .	29
3.	Requiring repair, structural alteration or improvement ..	69
4.	Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at reasonable cost	20
		<u>196</u>

Particulars of the total number of houses in the District are given in Section “A.”

# IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

## HOUSING ACTS, 1949-1954

Details of improvement grant applications for the year are given below :—

TABLE 10.

<i>No. of Appns. dealt with</i>	<i>No. of Houses involved</i>	<i>No. of appns. refused</i>	<i>Applications granted</i>	
			<i>Owner/ Occupiers</i>	<i>Others</i>
27	34	2	18	7
<i>Total Value of Approved Expenses</i>		<i>Total Value of Grants</i>		
£21,961 16s. 8d.		£8,753 7s. 0d.		

Table 11 gives details of applications dealt with between 31/7/49, when the Act came into operation and 31/12/58 :—

TABLE 11

1.	<i>Applications.</i>				
	(a) Received .. .. .	..	..	..	129
	(b) No. of dwellings involved	..	..		160
2.	<i>Applications.</i>				
	(a) Approved .. .. .	..	..	..	113
	(b) No. of dwellings involved	..	..		135
3.	<i>Applications.</i>				
	(a) Rejected .. .. .	..	..	..	15
	(b) No. of dwellings involved	..	..		24
4.	<i>Applications.</i>				
	(a) Withdrawn .. .. .	..	..	..	1
	(b) No. of dwellings involved	..	..		1
5.	Total Value of Approved Expenses	..	..	£69,866	16 10
6.	Total Value of Grants	..	..	£29,782	0 11

## ERECTION OF NEW HOUSES.

### Private Building.

Thirty-three houses were completed during the year, making a total of 279 since the end of the war, and 27 houses were under course of construction at the end of the year.

### Council Building.

By the courtesy of the Clerk of the Council, I am enabled to present the following statements (Tables 12 and 13).

From Table 12 it may be seen that 44 houses were erected during the year, and a total of 646 had been erected since the end of the War.



Of the total number of POST-WAR HOUSES erected as at 31st December, 1958.

15

Ten houses were in course of construction as at 31st December, 1958, at Wereton.

Work was also commenced on the 52 dwellings at Madeley Moss.

Table 13 shows the total number of houses built or acquired by the Council under all the Housing Acts :—

TABLE 13.

Pre-War ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210
War-time	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Post-War	..	..	..	..	..	..	646
							<hr/> 862 <hr/>

Envisaged — 41 dwellings at Loggerheads.  
60 dwellings at Madeley Moss.

There were 402 applicants on the housing list at 31st December, 1958.

Section E

**INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**

Mr. G. K. Thorley, Chief Public Health Inspector, reports as follows :—

**“ Meat.**

There are eleven private slaughterhouses in the District, four only of which are licensed.

Slaughtering was carried out regularly at two of these premises each week : the number of cattle, sheep and pigs killed up to the end of the year and details of condemned carcasses and offal are shown in Table 14.

TABLE 14.  
Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	220	13	—	752	299	—
Number inspected	220	13	—	752	299	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i> Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	2	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	19	3	—	30	5	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	8.6	23.0	—	3.9	2.3	—
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i> Whole carcases condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	22	4	—	—	12	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	10.5	30.8	—	—	4.0	—
<i>Cysticercosis</i> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Other Foodstuffs Condemned.**

It was not found necessary to seize any unfit foodstuffs during the year, since it has been found that wholesalers generally are immediately replacing such foodstuffs on request from the retailer.

The extensive use of modern methods of refrigeration and quick frozen foods is also an important factor in the reduction of unfit foodstuffs.

**Food Premises Generally.**

Details of the number of food premises in the area, by type of business are given below :—

Bakeries .. .. .	4
Butchers .. .. .	16
Fish and Chips .. .. .	4
Fish and Fruit .. .. .	1
General Grocers .. .. .	15
Mixed .. .. .	84
Cafes .. .. .	6
	<hr/>
	130
	<hr/>

The number of food premises, by type, registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is as follows :—

- (a) Storage and sale of ice-cream—75 (3 of whom manufacture and the remainder sell pre-packed ice-cream).
- (b) Preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale—22

and there are two dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949—1954, one at Hill Chorlton and one at Madeley.



Routine inspections of food premises were continued throughout the year, special attention being paid to the maintenance of hygienic conditions in connection with the storage and preparation of foods. The total number of inspections of registered food premises was 38.

During certain of the inspections referred to above, the notice of shopkeepers and cafe proprietors was drawn to the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955—1956 and action requested, in 17 cases where necessary. In no instance yet has the Council considered taking formal action.

### **Tubercle Bacilli in Milk.**

The County Medical Officer of Health reported that tubercle bacilli had been found in samples of milk obtained from 4 premises in the District. Restrictions under paragraph 20, Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, were immediately imposed and letters were sent to the producers regarding the danger to their own families, or employees', in the consumption of milk that had not been heat-treated.

Investigations were carried out in each case by the Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and after the periods necessary for the performance of tests, the milk from these premises was certified to be non-tuberculous.

Since 10th April, 1957, when the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) Order, 1956, came into operation, all milk sold by retail must conform to the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-53, or the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-54.

## Section F

### PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following Table shows the number of cases notified during the last five years, together with the average numbers during the period.

TABLE 15.  
(Civilians Only).

*Average  
Numbers  
for five  
years*

			1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	3	9	10	2	3	5.4
Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	48	2	45	21	7	24.6
Measles .. ..	..	..	345	72	175	161	23	155.2
Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..	..	..	2	3	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fevers .. ..	..	..	—	1	—	—	—	0.2
*Acute Pneumonia .. ..	..	..	8	—	1	24	—	6.6
Dysentery .. ..	..	..	13	—	20	1	24	11.6
Meningococcal Infection .. ..	..	..	1	1	—	—	1	0.6
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	4	—	2	2	—	1.6
Smallpox .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	..	..	1	—	—	—	1	0.4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food-Poisoning .. ..	..	..	4	1	5	—	7	3.4
Tuberculosis :								
Pulmonary .. ..	..	..	10	7	7	3	3	6.0
Non-Pulmonary .. ..	..	..	4	4	1	—	—	1.8

\* Notifiable cases only, *viz.*, primary or influenzal.

TABLE 16.

### Analysis by Age-Groups and Sex of Cases of Notifiable Infectious Disease.

(Civilians Only)

<i>Age Periods</i>	<i>Dysentery</i>		<i>Scarlet Fever</i>		<i>Whooping Cough</i>		<i>Measles</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
2— years	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	1
3— ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	1
4— ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
5—9 ..	2	5	—	2	3	2	4	2
10—14 ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
15—24 ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 and over ..	4	5	—	—	—	1	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	9	15	1	2	4	3	15	8

Age Periods							Meningococcal Infection	
							M.	F.
Under 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—
1-4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
5-14 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
15-44 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
45-64 „	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
65 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0

TABLE 17.

**Rates of Incidence in the District of Certain Infectious Diseases during 1958.**

							Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population
<i>Notifications :—</i>							
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.17
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.40
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.36
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.30

The following notes give some particulars of the incidences etc., of infectious diseases :—

*Diphtheria.*

There was no case notified.

The practice of immunisation has resulted practically in the eradication of the disease and it may well be characterised as one of the great triumphs of preventive medicine. It is, however, essential that both immunisation in infancy and re-immunisation when commencing school should be carried out in at least 80 per cent. of child population, if we are to remain free from this scourge.

*Dysentery.*

Twenty-four cases were notified compared with one case only in 1957.

During the course of investigations into these cases, 156 samples of faeces were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Stafford.

*Measles.*

Twenty-three cases were notified, a decrease of 138 compared with 1957.

*Scarlet Fever.*

Three cases were notified.

The disease continued to be of mild type.

*Whooping Cough.*

There were 7 cases notified during the year, a decrease of 14 compared with 1957. There was no death.

The Staffordshire County Council approved a scheme for immunisation against Whooping Cough in 1953 and a suitable Vaccine has been available at that Council's Welfare Clinics in the District since then. The effect of continued immunisation of the infant population is now becoming apparent.

**TUBERCULOSIS.**

TABLE 18.

**New Cases and Mortality during 1958.**

<i>Age Periods</i>	<i>NEW CASES</i>				<i>DEATHS</i>			
	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>	
	<i>Respir- atory</i>	<i>Non- Respir- atory</i>	<i>Respir- atory</i>	<i>Non- Respir- atory</i>	<i>Respir- atory</i>	<i>Non- Respir- atory</i>	<i>Respir- atory</i>	<i>Non- Respir- atory</i>
Under 5 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14 ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-44 ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-64 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 19.

**Incidence and Numbers of Deaths during the last Ten Years.**

<i>Year</i>	<i>NEW CASES</i>		<i>DEATHS</i>	
	<i>Respiratory</i>	<i>Non- Respiratory</i>	<i>Respiratory</i>	<i>Non- Respiratory</i>
1949 ..	18	5	5	—
1950 ..	9	3	5	1
1951 ..	6	5	3	—
1952 ..	11	2	1	—
1953 ..	7	2	3	—
1954 ..	10	5	4	2
1955 ..	7	4	5	—
1956 ..	7	1	2	—
1957 ..	3	—	1	—
1958 ..	3	—	—	—
Totals ..	81	27	29	3
Averages	8.1	2.7	2.9	0.3



TABLE 20.

**Incidence Rates and Death Rates of Pulmonary Tuberculosis  
in the District during the last Ten Years.**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Incidence Rate of Pulmonary Cases (Number of New Cases per 1,000 Population)</i>	<i>Death Rate of Pulmonary Cases (Deaths per 1,000 Population)</i>
1949	1.07	0.30
1950	0.53	0.30
1951	0.64	0.17
1952	0.76	0.06
1953	0.52	0.17
1954	0.56	0.23
1955	0.39	0.28
1956	0.39	0.12
1957	0.17	0.06
1958	0.17	—
Averages	0.52	0.17

It may be seen from Table 20 that as compared with 1957, the incidence rate of pulmonary cases remained the same as in 1957 and is well below the average for the last Ten Years.

There was no death from Tuberculosis during the year.

With modern methods of treatment, Tuberculosis is less of a medical problem but remains a grave social problem, with particular regard to the questions of suitable housing of active and infective cases.

Table 21.

**CAUSES OF DEATH.**

**In Newcastle-under-Lyme Rural District in 1958.**

					<i>Crude Death Rates per 1,000 Population</i>
			M.	F.	
	All Causes	.. .. .	99	90	10.71
1.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	.. .. .	0	0	0.00
2.	Tuberculosis, Other	.. .. .	0	0	0.00
3.	Syphilitic Disease	.. .. .	0	0	0.00
4.	Diphtheria	.. .. .	0	0	0.00
5.	Whooping Cough	.. .. .	0	0	0.00
6.	Meningococcal Infections	.. .. .	0	0	0.00
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	.. .. .	0	0	0.00
8.	Measles	.. .. .	0	0	0.00

			<i>Crude Death Rates per 1,000 Population</i>	
	M.	F.		
9. Other Infective and parasytic diseases .. .. .	0	0	0.00	
10. Malignant neoplasm, Stomach ..	4	2	0.34	
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	6	2	0.45	
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	0	2	0.11	
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	—	0	0.00	
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms .. .. .	10	3	0.74	
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. ..	0	0	0.00	
16. Diabetes .. .. .	0	3	0.17	
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	11	15	1.47	
18. Coronary disease, angina .. ..	23	15	2.15	
19. Hypertension, with heart disease	2	4	0.34	
20. Other heart disease .. ..	10	14	1.36	
21. Other circulatory disease .. ..	3	6	0.51	
22. Influenza .. .. .	0	0	0.00	
23. Pneumonia .. .. .	4	4	0.45	
24. Bronchitis .. .. .	6	6	0.68	
25. Other disease of respiratory system	3	0	0.17	
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	0.17	
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	1	0	0.06	
28. Nephritis and nephrosis .. ..	2	1	0.17	
29. Hyperplasia of prostate .. ..	1	—	0.06	
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, abortion ..	—	0	0.00	
31. Congenital malformations .. ..	0	3	0.17	
32. Other defined and undefined diseases .. .. .	6	6	0.68	
33. Motor vehicle accidents .. ..	0	0	0.00	
34. All other accidents .. .. .	4	3	0.40	
35. Suicide .. .. .	1	0	0.06	
36. Homicide and operations of war ..	0	0	0.00	

The figures in Table 21 are those supplied by the Registrar-General, who states that the classification of some deaths is modified in the light of fuller information obtained from the certifying practitioner in response to special inquiries.

This possible source of discrepancy between the figures given in Table 21 and those in the body of the Report must be borne in mind with regard to the causes of death.

TABLE 22.

**Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in Respect of  
the Year 1958 for the Rural District of Newcastle-under-Lyme  
in the County of Stafford.**

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act.  
1937 and 1948

**PART 1 OF THE ACT.**

1. Inspections for purposes of provision as to health (including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspector).

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Inspect- tions</i>	<i>Number of Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	9	18	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	16	12	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	—	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	25	30	Nil	Nil

2. *Cases in which Defects were found.*

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions, they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases.")

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Remedied	Referred		By H.M. Inspector	
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector		
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)						
(a) Insufficient .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	2	2	—	—	—	—

# PART 8 OF THE ACT.

## Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>No. of out-workers in Aug. list requ'd by Sect. 110 (1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecu- tions for failing to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prosecu- tions</i>
Wearing Apparel making etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—

Mr. G. K. Thorley, Chief Public Health Inspector, reports as follows :—

“ The factories in the District generally are in fairly good condition. These are mainly brick and tile factories, of which there are five, two only of which are in operation ; six gravel workings ; and two milk-treatment factories.

A number of smaller factories are in operation including a timber mill and a nylon hose factory.

Certificates of adequate means of escape in case of fire under Section 34 of the Factories Act were issued in four cases.

All six factories to which the provisions of the section apply, have now complied with the requirements of the Act.”









